

"Unfortunately indeed, is the man who becomes so accustomed to evil that it no longer appears to be horrible"

(Napoleon Hill)

Vol. VII, No. 5

SPOKE

Thinking you know when in fact you don't is a fatal mistake to which we are all prone.

Bertrand Russell

NOV 1 1973

Nov. 12, 1973

DSA President asked to resign

by Annie Tomiak

Tony Cook, president of the Doon Student Association was asked to resign after a vote of non-confidence by the Board of Directors. The resignation was official as of Nov. 9.

Cook has repaid \$885 he borrowed or misappropriated. The money was allocated in three main areas. Five hundred dollars personal loan (the board has now ruled, that no advances or personal loans may be given to directors), \$300 was spent on a conference earlier in the year, and \$85 miscellaneous.

"He was asked to resign," said Paul Weigel, Communications and Design rep, at the meeting on Tues, Nov. 6.

The board did not accept Cook's letter of resignation. The board had decided that his statement

would have to be approved by the board before it was printed in Spoke.

The board decided to draft a statement and have it approved. The statement was to explain the events which led to Cook's resignation. The directors thought the students should know the facts and be left to make up their own minds on the matter.

Another issue which arose in the discussion was that Cook presented the publications budget to the board and chaired the meeting it was passed at. Cook failed to mention that he could not comprehend the actual budget submitted by Debbie Darling, editor of Spoke. Cook's proposed publication spendings totalled \$1450 but the original Spoke budget asked for \$8300. The board amended the publication budget.



Ex-president Tony Cook

Activities officer Bob Keller presented the proposed expenditures for a weekend

Canadian Entertainment Conference in Kitchener. The directors accepted the report. The CEC brings professional musicians together with school activities people.

Publications wage expenditures were also under attack. Dan Young said that if the wages of the editor were reviewed then all the DSA wages should be looked into. Debbie Darling was at the meeting to clarify and defend the payroll situation. The board deferred the wage question until other wages could be examined.

Dave Millon, treasurer, told the board that phone bills were too high and that miscellaneous spendings in administration had already been spent. Dave suggested that the phone in the DSA office be connected to the switchboard. Other suggestions

were: that the door be locked when no board members were in the office; that money be collected from those making personal calls; and that students shouldn't be allowed to use the office phones. The directors decided to try a system where the secretary dials all local calls and no long distance calls are allowed.

A year end book is to be looked into by Publications officer Debbie Darling. The board decided that last year's effort was unworthy of repeating. Debbie suggested that a hard cover book be considered. She will contact other colleges to get copies of their yearbooks so a format can be decided upon at a future meeting.

The date of the next meeting was undecided. Students were reminded that the directors meetings are open.

Mid-year election attracts 5 candidates

Five candidates for Doon Student Association president submitted nominations to election officer Angelo Volpe.

Nominations opened Wed, Nov. 7 when the DSA announced that Tony Cook resigned as president.

Peter Kent, second year Radio and television, Claude DesRoches second year RFA, David Collins, third year marketing, David Leask, first year business, and Annie Tomiak, first year journalism are nominees for the position.

"I want to strip all the privilege and rank and mystery away from the DSA and other student oriented groups in the college and run them more like businesses than glory machines," Peter Kent told Spoke. He believes the students should know more about what is going on—if nothing is happening the students should know.

"The DSA is hung up in red tape and politics," he said. Peter believes that DSA should be run as a business. He doesn't believe in

student power because he professes to be realistic.

Dave Collins is a third year business student with experience in bookkeeping and marketing. Dave has worked as Activities treasurer to be eligible for the presidency. He would like to see the Early Childhood Education building become a part of the school.

"Everything we're doing now is for the future," he told Spoke. Dave believes that the president,

as the main spokesman for the student body, should be available to help the students in a crisis. "I don't consider presidency as a demi-god position," he said. He has attended the DSA meetings and he feels that the directors are keen and willing to do as much as possible.

A first year business student, David Leask, decided to run for the presidency because he feels the DSA should be run as a business and with his ten years of experience in the business world he feels he is competent enough to handle the organizational aspects of corporation.

David believes that Spoke lacks something but that the college needs a newspaper. He believes that a sports complex is necessary there is not enough communication between the students. David is running with the slogan that with a little help from his friends he can win.

The fourth candidate, Claude DesRoches, a former public relations man for Labatts in Toronto, has decided to run because he feels there is a real need to improve the DSA and community living.

"I think the Board of Directors need a strong leader to make things work around here," he said.

"My task if elected, will be to establish once and for all good, solid communication. Without good organization, without student input and DSA output you cannot have an effective organization such as we have here," he said.

Claude thought Spoke was one of the best college newspapers but that improvements could be made.

Annie Tomiak decided to run because she felt that someone who knew what was going on should chair the board meetings.

"I would like to see tighter reins on the budget, the money that the DSA is working with is your money so somebody should be concerned how it gets spent," she said. Annie feels confident that she could handle the position.

The election will be held on Wed, Nov. 14 This is a student concern, hopefully the students will participate said Geoff Hebbert, member on the Board of Directors.

A candidates forum will be held on Monday in the Student Lounge. Candidates will be on hand to answer any questions.

Spoke knocked by Students

by Annie Tomiak

The future of Spoke is uncertain. The abolition of Spoke was the main issue raised by the students at the DSA annual meeting Oct. 31.

Paul Weigel, Communications and Design, told the students that Spoke was a method of communication between the students and the board of directors.

"We all appreciate the work done on Spoke," said one business student, "but does it warrant 1/4 of our budget?"

Geoff Hebbert, Technology representative on the board of directors, defended the college newspaper saying that Spoke informed students of shows, groups, courses, health information and other college functions.

Angelo Volpe, vice-president, said, "To eliminate it (Spoke) completely is a bit much."

"I'd rather have the choice of paying to cents than knowing my money is being spent where I don't want it spent," another student said.

The students decided that since the editor of Spoke was not present to defend the newspaper and that since it was a big enough question for an election, the problem would be discussed at another meeting. The tentative date set was Nov. 28.

The discussion concerning Spoke followed a motion to pass the proposed 73-74 budget. Dwayne Linner, former business rep, asked for clarification on the publications spendings. The

publication budget figures presented to members were not the figures that Spoke editor, Debbie Darling, had submitted. Tony Cook drafted the publication figures. He allowed \$11,450 for the newspaper but Miss Darling budgeted \$8,380. The error was noticed Friday by treasurer Dave Millon.

The first Annual Meeting was held in the Students Lounge. There was no problem with a quorum as students filled the lounge.

Directors were introduced and confirmed by the members (students). Stu Detenbeck, Liberal Arts, and Denise Gaunt, Consumer and Family Studies, were absent for the meeting. Tom Ashwell, the corporation auditor was also introduced and confirmed.

Tony Cook, DSA president, told the students about last year's activities and the steps which led to corporation.

"Pubs have been a tremendous success and we hope it keeps up," he said concerning student activities. The directors were unable to offer division reports because they have not been on the board long enough.

The president asked the students how they felt about giving \$5 from their fees to the athletic complex fund. The students questioned where the cutbacks in the budget would come because there was no \$6,000 reserve in the budget.

Dave Collins, Activities, asked how the students could be sure their \$6,000 would be used or

whether it would just sit in the bank for a year. He said that if this years' student body had given \$5 each, they would like to see some action taken.

"It seems foolish to cut back from athletics when you're building a sports complex," said Tony Bawcutt, a business student. Bawcutt was excited with the directors decision to cut back in all areas of spending in order to cover the \$5 deal. He continued that if Spoke were eliminated the money could be used elsewhere.

Bob Hayes, legal advisor, mentioned that there was nothing legally binding next year's executive to the decision made this year. Six thousand dollars would not be enough to build the sports complex. Students voted a poll be taken.

"If you're using other people's money they should have a say," one student told the directors.

David Picoski, a Radio and Television student, asked if monthly meetings could be held for all the students. Angelo Volpe reminded students that meetings were open to students anytime. Monthly meetings will be held if the administration allows class cancellation.

The directors were pleased with the turnout at the meeting. Hopefully the students will continue to attend and participate in the business.

Time and date for the next meeting will be published in the next issue of Spoke, if there is one.

ECE gives support to Liberal Studies

After biting criticism of liberal studies in the past John Reimer, Liberal Studies program division chairman, received support recently from the Early Childhood Education program at Conestoga.

Sixty-eight faculty and students signed a position paper defending liberal studies. They stated that "part of the total educational concept must include Liberal Studies in its curriculum."

They want Conestoga to give a complete education, not tightly structured trade instruction.

They called for all students and faculty to give positions on liberal studies for discussion.

Reimer told Spoke that he was pleased with the paper.

"That's an understatement," he added, explaining that the students had written the paper themselves. It would help balance views on liberal studies.

Reimer also told Spoke that his task force on liberal studies would present its report in late February or early March of next year. It was previously scheduled for November 1973.

Its findings will be implemented in the 1975-76 academic year. He said that too many questions have arisen and the task force needed more time to review them.

"This is one program that affects all programs involving students and faculty," he said explaining the task force's importance.

DSA president forced to resign

Press Release: From the office of the Vice-President, Doon Student Association

In a closed meeting of the Board of Directors of the Doon Student Association on Monday November 5, 1973, the Directors, after a vote of non-confidence, felt it necessary both for the well-being of the Board and the Student Association members that Tony Cook resign his post as President.

The misuse of the Association's funds of \$385.00 and a personal loan of \$500.00 made this decision the only recourse.

Mr. Cook, in good faith, has already remitted all outstanding monies to the Doon Student Association and we thank him for his co-operation.

Policies to prevent situations such as this from recurring were previously initiated by the Board. These are:

- 1) No personal loans of any type and of any kind are to be granted to any individual.
- 2) No advances be made on honorariums before the pay periods in November and February of each year.
- 3) Attendance at conferences, conventions etc. by any member of the Doon Student Association must be approved by the Board and accompanied by a complete before and after cost breakdown, advantages and benefits for attendance and a report and summary of the event.

The Board of Directors is looking forward to continued interest and support from the general membership in both the upcoming Presidential election and the rest of the year.

respectively Yours,
Angelo Volpe
Vice-President
Doon Student Association



Letter

Editor:

Conestoga College students may lose their only link with each other towards the end of November when a poll will be taken to decide the future of Spoke.

This issue is a result of a motion brought about at the annual meeting of the DSA last Wednesday. The motion was presented by a Business Administration student when he asked Tony Cook why the DSA was spending \$11,000 annually on the production of the school paper. He and many other students at the meeting felt that the paper's production should be cut back or totally abolished. He made the point that very few people ever read the paper because it holds no value for them.

Several students also complained that they didn't know how much of the budget was being spent on Spoke, that they didn't know what was going on in the school at all. One even said that he didn't know that the annual meeting was even being held until five minutes before it happened.

If the students would read the paper they would all be aware of the happenings at the college. Spoke is the only link between the DSA and the student body. Students have only themselves to blame for their ignorance of what goes on at the college. The paper not only informs them about pubs, recreational activities and major events, but also has some fine articles about health services, birth control centres and legal aid.

I also feel that Spoke is the only way that students can learn what other people in different courses are doing and what is happening in all areas of the school. I have found that the college is very cliquish. Students only seem to be concerned with their own course.

Everyone seems to spend all their time trying to prove that their field is the best and that anyone else not involved in the course isn't worth hothovering with. I think the only way to show the students that each course has its merits is through Spoke. It is the only way for students to get together and share ideas and opinions.

If you are dissatisfied with your school and its paper quit complaining and do something about it. Go down to the Spoke office and talk to the people who work on the paper. Give them suggestions on what you want to read. After all, they are writing to try to please you. They won't turn you away. Better yet, write for Spoke. Your help would probably be appreciated more than your complaining.

Diane Nagorsen

Perfection in teaching

reprinted from the Personalized System of Instruction

A college teacher who wants to do a better job must decide first what it means to do a better job, and the answer is not trivial. Several possibilities come to mind—possibilities which are each associated with one of the various "synonyms" teacher, lecturer, and professor.

The professor professes his discipline. To do a better job in this sense is to become more a master of that discipline through research, study, and scholarly writing. Success is measured in terms of publications, invitations abroad and generally recognition from colleagues in his discipline.

The lecturer presents his subject in person as in the theatre. To do a better job in this sense is to become more fluent, to avoid distracting mannerisms, to organize thoughts with clarity, and to write legibly on the blackboard. More important, it is to become more interesting a talker, more entertaining perhaps, and more "enthusiastic" (a term greatly overworked and underdefined). The aspiring lecturer may have someone video-tape his lectures so that he may study his style and improve his performance before the class. Success is measured in terms of student applause at the end of the term, or perhaps a small award as outstanding teacher of the year.

The teacher must be master of his subject and should be capable of handling a class, but in the end, teaching should imply also learning, and to do a better job however taught. Success should be measured at the least in terms of how much students learn, and the ideal would be that all of the students learn all of the material. This is the direction in which the teacher strives.

But trying to teach all the students all of the material leads the teacher into conflict with another traditional role, that of a judge of people. If he should, by some miracle, teach all of the students all of the material usually considered the syllabus of his course, should he not then give them all A's? If each one in the class should get 100 percent on all examinations, laboratory reports, projects and term papers, how can he be given less than an A?

When a teacher turns in a grade list of all A's, there may be trouble. His colleagues may misun-

derstand; his course is too easy; he is subverting academic standards; what will the graduate schools think; the department will lose respect; etc, etc. The point is that traditionally the grade has reflected the innate abilities of the student, and students who have differing levels of innate ability should be given differing grades.

The hidden implication is that the world thinks that true teaching is impossible. It is assumed that teaching is so ineffective that only the innately superior can hope to learn. Therefore high grades mean not good teachers but good students—specifically, students better than some other students. Not all may succeed!

If this philosophy is maintained, it will be impossible indeed to improve teaching. Like Tantalus, the higher we go, the higher yet we must reach. The more we teach successfully, the more we must yet expect our students to learn in order that we be able to reveal their innate abilities. Or alternatively, we must strive to teach so badly that only the brightest most capable student can learn our subjects. That game is no fun!

If we wish to succeed in improving our teaching, we need a new philosophy which admits that success is possible—success for the teacher and for all of his students. A new philosophy of grading must insist that the grade measures ability, but not exclusively innate ability. If one student through hard work plus good teaching can master the material like an A-student, then he should get his A regardless of how well any other student performs or indeed regardless of the class average.

What will happen in the graduate-school admissions committees when all students get A's in introductory physics, calculus, and English? Let it then be known that these A's mean high achievement on an absolute standard, however defined.

This philosophy is not considered strange in other contexts. It is not a disaster for a driving school if all of its students pass their driving examination. Or if you wish a more elevated example, consider the specialty board examination for practising psychiatry. If every candidate proves competent, every candidate passes. The same is sometimes true of Ph.D. orals.

Viewpoint

Closed meetings, press releases and "that's off the record." The DSA went all out recently trying to diplomatically oust Tony Cook from his position.

Nobody likes to play the mean guy and try to make matters look any worse than they already are, but facts are facts. They are not to be ignored.

The DSA asked Spoke to be easy on Cook. He resigned like he was asked to and also returned the money he owed. They said good-bye and "God bless" to the president.

Then the big debate was on: to reveal or not to reveal. Apparently, administration was not aware of the circumstances that led to Cook's resignation. Many felt that it would be best if they never found out for fear of criticism of the newly born corporation.

When the DSA decided to ask Tony Cook to resign, it actually proved to be the smartest move the student council has ever made. Students got to see that their association was keeping pretty close tabs on the students' money.

However, when it came to what the students should be told, the DSA was split. Some felt sorry for Cook and thought he should be able to rest in peace.

Angelo Volpe, vice president, stressed the need to explain what happened to warn future officers that they can't fool the DSA.

Someone had best warn the directors now that they aren't going to fool the students. No matter how the DSA decided to phrase the reasons for the resignation the facts tell the story without leaving too much to the imagination.

Politicians, even Doon Student Association's board of directors, are fair game for the press.

When the former DSA president Tony Cook was caught removing more cookies from the jar than he should have, the board debated how to inform students about it.

At a closed meeting last Tuesday they told Cook that he could write a press release for Spoke explaining his resignation. However, it had to meet with their approval.

The board rejected Cook's statement at the open DSA meeting last Wednesday. Because Cook gave ill health as his reason for leaving, the board proposed to draft their own press release giving the facts.

They wanted the press release worded so that Cook would still appear to be reputable. Ridiculous. The facts spoke for themselves.

In discussing the matter, the most vocal director, Paul Weigel, claimed some of his comments were off the record, not to be printed in Spoke. Although he was not serious, he gave an example that if he called Cook a shit during the meeting he didn't want it appearing in print. Theoretically over 1300 Conestoga students eligible to attend that open meeting would have to have left the room while he commented.

The board's attempt to manipulate Spoke's editorial content was unsuccessful censorship. Public relations for politicians has been ignored by responsible newspapers, even Spoke.

Spoke

Editor: Debbie Darling
Staff: John Storm, Marina Vukovich, Annie Tomiak, Ron Stanaitis, Ken Dickson, Greg Rothwell, Bill Dimmick. Thanks to Nancy Wall.

Spoke is a member of Canadian University Press and is typeset by Dumont Press Graphix.

Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Doon Students Association or the administration of this college. Formal complaints may be made to the editor in the spoke office at 299 Doon Valley Dr., Kitchener, telephone 519-653-2432.

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Liberal studies dominate Doon Centre meeting

by Annie Tomiak

Liberal Studies continues to dominate the agenda. At the Doon Centre Committee meeting on Wednesday the discussion on Liberal electives was continued.

The Liberal Studies task force met on Thursday so Mr. Reimer was able to attend the meeting to raise several new points.

Geoff Hebbert, technology rep, told John Reimer, liberal studies chairman, that if the liberal studies division defined humanities as liberal arts they were not accomplishing what they proposed (to make the students

well-rounded academically).

Mr. Reimer said he would rather not talk about the past, but the future because the discussion tended to give examples of students who had already left the college.

The Early Childhood Education division wrote a letter to the board stating that they would fight to keep liberal studies in the college courses.

"I don't think you should deny yourself the chance to learn," said an E.C.E. spokesman.

David Hogg, technical staff member, agreed that students

should have a wider choice of electives. He said that technology graduates would not meet the standards when they left the college because at present 6 hours out of 30 are lost because of the liberal electives.

Bill Clemenson, faculty rep from Family Studies told the committee that the number of course hours had nothing to do with the course content. He said that Wilfred Laurier University teaches the same business economic course in three hours that the college teaches in eight. Alex Brown, Doon Dean, cautioned that university standards and college standards should not be compared.

Mr. Reimer said that the technology, business and family studies divisions offered courses for the liberal arts students. One third of the liberal arts course is spent on vocational training classes.

"If liberal arts has the choice in any division why don't I have the choice of any elective in the college?" Geoff Hebbert asked.

Mr. Reimer replied that technology students were forced to study liberal studies for one third of their allotted time just as liberal arts students had to study the vocational subjects one third of their time.

Angelo Volpe, vice-president of the DSA asked for the matter to be deferred because Paul Weigel, Communications and Design rep, was absent. He had compiled relevant material.

Mr. Reimer said that the task force would like to receive, in writing, any suggestions or views relevant to the liberal studies problem.

The chairman proposed that a meeting be held this week to continue the discussion.

Ms. Dreger, a member of the Board of Governors, said she thoroughly enjoyed the discussion. She was pleased with the thinking and awareness of the committee.

Angelo Volpe announced the resignation of DSA president Tony Cook but offered no reasons for the

resignation. The presidential election will be held Wed. Nov. 14.

The question of whether or not the committee meetings should be open to the general public has not been settled. Aubrey Hagar, vice-president academic is still consulting a legal advisor.

Mr. Brown also reported that minutes of the meetings could be sent to all the Board of Governors members if the committee wished so. Two governors, Ms. Dreger and Neil Atcheson, attended the meeting.

Condors covered live

by Annie Tomiak

Radio Conestoga CKER presented its first live coverage of the Conestoga-Fanshawe hockey game on Friday at 3:00 from London.

The Royal Bank of Canada has agreed to sponsor two coverages. They will pay for the remote telephone lines required to bring professional coverage to the Doon Campus.

"Our participation in these hockey broadcasts is one of genuine interest in Conestoga, and we appreciate the opportunity extended to us by Radio Conestoga, to serve the community," said Fred Stark, manager of the Pinnacle Dr. branch.

This is the first time CKER will have had outside commercials on the air. The radio could not sell advertisements on the air before because the administration believed the college station had a captive audience.

CKER, channel A will have outside commercials over the air. Channel B, CRTA, will be the college FM station. People at the college will now have the choice of listening to either channel.

"With this additional revenue received from outside sources we can now supplement and improve our broadcasting services to Conestoga," said Claude DesRoches, implimenter of the

scheme and public relations man for the radio.

DesRoches said that the money will be used to back RTA activities that could not be financially backed or supported by the administration. Such things include field trips, promotions, public relations and seminars.

DesRoches produced the entire hockey coverage program. Play by play was given by George McEvenue, color commentary was given by Angelo Volpe and interviews were done by Neil Stevens and Paul Winkler. Greg Bohner did statistics. Ron Owen and Jack Walker were the technical producers. The next game to be covered is the Conestoga-Fanshawe game on Dec. 7 at 3:00. Only afternoon games will be covered.

There was some doubt as to whether the administration would approve of the radio station becoming commercial. Vice-president of administration, Jack Williams, gave his verbal permission for the RTA students to get sponsors but vice-president academic, Aubrey Hagar, wrote to the division saying that he would consider the matter. Radio spokesmen wrote to Mr. Hagar and informed him that Mr. Williams was co-ordinating the organizational set-up so the commercialization of Radio CKER is now official.

ECE building is unique

by Nancy Wall

The new Early Childhood building on the north side of the school is a unique place for anyone, even those outside of the course.

Not only are there formal classes held within the building but there are children there involved in a Day Care, Nursery or Infant Care Programs. The children range from the ages of 6 months to 5 years. The children are involved in activities such as learning how to crawl to mastering a bicycle or puzzle.

Observation booths with one way mirrors are placed throughout the building so that each room may be observed without interrupting the children involved in play.

The children in the programs are of various sorts. Some children have special handicaps. There are also children with working parents and others just there for the general enjoyment of being with

other children.

The program of the centre is mainly geared towards giving children an opportunity to be happy and alert.

With the help and care of staff and students the children can develop as smoothly and as naturally as they can. There are a variety of books, games, toys and audio-visual equipment available to the children.

The secondary function of the building is to acquaint students with the general progress and natural maturation of children. This is why it is important the students from the college come and visit the centre so that they too can understand children and even themselves. Any interested person will be shown through the building at will. The building is not just for E.C.E. students. Anyone can learn from watching children grow. It is a most informative and informal classroom.



The Picture Show

6 Princess St. West Waterloo 743-7911

National Film Theatre

membership \$2.00/yr.

members \$1.25

Mon Nov 12 - 7 PM

The General Line

U.S.S.R. 1929, dir. S. Eisenstein, silent, eng. titles
The U.S.S.R. was the first country which understood the propaganda value of cinema and The General Line was commissioned to inspire in the peasants faith in the first Five Year Plan and in the development of agriculture through collective farming. Forced to create interest in dull, everyday events, Eisenstein showed first the effect of events on one character, and then showed how they could be changed. In doing this he extended techniques of montage and composition which he first developed in POTEMKIN

ALIVE VARIETY

9:30 PM \$1.00

Nov. 12 Jim Sullivan and Rienzi Cruz.

Tonights programme features Jim Sullivan (Conestoga College), singer and guitarist, and Rienzi Cruz, poet working at UW library. This is the second in our continuing series of live community programmes. Please support it

Nov. 13-15 Tues. thru Thurs.

7 PM and 9:15 PM \$1.50

The Ruling Class

dir. Peter Medak color

Star Peter O'Toole, Alastair Sim

"Peter O'Toole—A performance of such intensity that it may trouble sleep as surely as it will haunt memory. O'Toole begins where other actors stop. He is funny, disturbing, finally devastating."—Time Mag.

Nov. 16-18 Fri. thru Sun.

7 PM and 9:15 PM \$1.50

Women in Love

D.H. LAWRENCE



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"Better to die standing than to live on your knees"

An apathy had fallen on the men. They sat staring in front of them. They seemed not to have the energy to talk, and among them the bedraggled, discontented women sat. They were listless and stale. They gnawed thoughtfully at their meat, and when it was finished, wiped their hands on their clothes. The air was full of their apathy, and full of their discontent.

—John Steinbeck, "In Dubious Battle."

They're called 'the animals' by their fellow teamsters. With their bulging biceps and bursting beer guts they could all easily trade places with the worst of the local Hell's Angel Chapter.

These freight handlers from Los Angeles have come into the Coachella Valley to help their 'brothers' crews of Teamsters' guards, who watch each day as groups of several hundred men and women at various points in the valley picket the grape fields. The strikers, waving banners and shouting at workers to come out of the fields, are members of the United Farm Workers Union, who three years ago, after strike and boycott, brought organization to the migrant laborers.

Contract signing on July 29, 1970 brought 26 Delano California growers into the union, and scores of other growers followed suit. The three-year contracts, with an expiration date of April 14, 1973, saw the official end of Cesar Chavez' "La Huelga" (the strike) which had grown in five years from local picketing to nation-wide boycott. For Chavez it may have looked like the war was won. For the growers it was a time to regroup.

When the contracts expired this spring the majority of growers did not renew their UFW contracts, but signed four year pacts with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters who claimed allegiance of the majority of the workers. Chavez had lost 150 of 182 contracts in April, and most of the 30 which were up for renewal on July 29. The number of dues paying members dropped from 40,000 to 10,000.

A second strike began against the 30 remaining grape growers who signed Teamster contracts in July, and after the first strike that had come in April the Teamster's union was able to offer \$50 a day plus \$17.50 for expenses to the union 'guards' who would act as strike breakers.

The violence naturally followed. There have been two deaths and dozens of serious beatings. One group of 30 Teamsters waded into a group of UFW members with 2 x 2 grape stakes and fractured the skull of a 60-year old man.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, of which the UFW is a member, denounced the Teamster actions as "vicious strike breaking" and declared that "it is about the worst thing that has happened in my lifetime from a trade union point of view." The AFL-CIO has appropriated a \$1.6 million fund to help its small affiliate.

While Meany is insisting that all the Farm Workers agreements held by the union prior to expiration must be renegotiated, and Chavez is declaring "We live in the midst of people who hate and fear us," the Teamsters' 'animals' are standing by and waiting.

"There aren't any beginnings," Burton said. "Nor any ends. It seems to me that man has engaged in a blind and fearful struggle out of a past he can't remember, into a future he can't foresee nor understand. And man has met and defeated every obstacle, every enemy except one. He cannot win over himself. How mankind hates himself."

Cesar Chavez walked into Delano in 1962. He had quit his job as director of the Community Services Organization and spent the next thirteen months with the people. "I talked and I listened, trying to find out what they wanted. I started in April and by September we had ten members and we formally organized the National Farm Workers Association."

But it was not Chavez who started striking in Delano. The AFL-CIO's Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC), although faltering with only one viable local, sat down in the farm labour camps in September of 1965 refusing to work for less than \$1.40 an hour and 25 cents a box. Chavez and the NFWA joined the strike a week later.

Growers ignored the strike. Like all the other times labour had tried picketing the growers simply

loaded trucks full of scab workers and drove them past the lines. When the NFWA and the AWOC pulled crews out, more workers were brought in from Texas and Mexico.

Most of the 'scabs' were Mexican or of Mexican origin, and held 'green cards', temporary work permits that were not really legal for the type of work they were doing. But when the sheriff's deputies came they picked up forty-four pickets after the growers shrugged their shoulders and said 'their' workers weren't on strike.

In 1966 Senator Harrison Williams brought his migrant labour committee to Delano. The committee heard evidence of how workers were being poisoned by deadly chemicals, several hundreds dying each year from exposure to DDT, DDD and 2, 4-D. A Washington hearing by Senator Walter Mondale was also inquiring into the matter of 'green cards.'

During the hearings it seemed no Democrat would touch the Chavez movement. The committee had to appeal to the Southern votes, who refused unless farm workers were excluded from all provisions of a proposed bill. Then Robert Kennedy came to the valley.

As Kennedy flew into California he was still asking "Why am I going?" The question wasn't answered until he showed up at the committee meetings the next day. The two figures, Kennedy and Chavez, were to serve 'la causa' with a super-charisma, the two names nearly always being linked when headlines were being made.

By 1968, despite the headlines that brought the struggle to the nation, the strikers were in a bad

time. The attempt to organize the ranchers in Coachella valley had failed; violence hung heavy. The last rancher to join Chavez, Perilla-Minetti, had done so more than a year before, and the reasons were mostly by default.

Perilla-Minetti had originally settled with the Teamsters, but after the two unions arbitrated their jurisdictions, the UFW's Organizing Committee inherited the Perilla-Minetti workers.

The next target for Chavez was the Guimarra Vineyards, the largest table-grape growers in America, controlling 10 per cent of the annual crop. Chavez felt that with Guimarra unionized the others would follow.

Guimarra reacted to the strike with replacement by scab labour. The pickets found it hard to justify the strike to themselves because of the ease with which they were being replaced. With little strike pay the pickers, no matter how poorly paid they were, felt that they were better off in the fields. For Guimarra, Chavez needed another angle.

A boycott similar to one Chavez had organized against two other concerns, the Schenley's and DiGiorgio's was established. These corporations however had stockholder backing, to which a boycott could appeal, and also a product that could easily be boycotted. Table grapes were a whole new problem.

To the consumer a bunch of grapes was a bunch of grapes. When they were put on display they were not labeled. The UFWOC went to the stores asking them not to buy grapes with the Guimarra label. Guimarra simply borrowed labels from other growers and used them to replace their own. By the

end of 1967 it was estimated using 150 different labels. As a result, the boycott to all California table grapes.

The boycott's success was in the grower's own stubbornness. Accepted inclusion of farm National Labour Relations Act would have been illegal. Chavez NRILA, as amended by the T Landrum-Griffin Act, would not strong union impossible. The economic weapon; without it

For the first time violence ranks. As the growers dug in became impatient. Packing tires slashed and scabs witnessed the outcome of violence prepared to steer it back or violence.

In February 1968 he began a fast to it until the sixth day. fast to be exploited as he knew the wish was not granted as the of his twenty three day fast to circus show. Tents were put maintaining a vigil for Chavez, on their knees from the highway where he stayed out the fast.

Despite the freak show nature as a shot in the arm for the cause effect across the country.

Guimarra gained media support extra dollars going into advertising relations firms.

J. Walter Thompson, the agency, came up with a campaign. Ads appeared in farm magazines with pictures of grape brown sugar. The Whitaker relations firm was engaged to counter the boycott. The campaign boycott was being kept alive AFL-CIO, if Chavez could organize farm workers it would account union dues being paid to the union.

But the boycott proved strong number of grapes coming off New York was down to a third. Baltimore it was half.

Besides the boycott growers challenges of an uncertain business was plagued with bad large harvest had depressed was boycotted. Growers were cent for bank loans to start the

The first break came when Coachella signed contracts, promptly stamped with the UFW a black Aztec eagle, and with boycott.

Union growers found after that their grapes were receiving dollar more per box than the

John Guimarra Jr. was quit July he called the UFWOC la after an all night meeting signed three days the other 26 Delano with the UFW. The grape strike

Lettuce was another story. growers signed the UFW co-growers knew they were not signed agreements allowing represent their field workers.

Late in August 1970 Chavez ranches. On the first day 6,000 the job. The effect was drastic Railroad carloads of lettuce slipped from 250 a day to as low price of lettuce in some areas crate to \$6.00. Some growers

The majority however were wanted an injunction to end they were the victims of a Teamsters and the UFWOC. Maria ruled that there was that the Teamsters had major fieldworkers, and the Teamsters contracts turning them over growers however weren't satis



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ated that Guimarra was
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all California growers of

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Chavez points out that the
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olence began in the union
dug in, the union ranks
cking crates were burned,
abs roughed up. Chavez
violent confrontation and
back on a course of non-

egan a fast, and did not alert
th day. He did not want the
knew it could easily be, but
as the first seventeen days
fast turned into a virtual
were pitched for workers
Chavez; old women crawled
the highway to the quarters
the fast.

aw nature of the fast it acted
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ry.

edia support too, with a few
into advertising and public

the largest American ad
a campaign extolling table
in almost all homemakers
es of grapes, sour cream and
hitaker and Baxter publicized
to produce material to
e campaign claimed that the
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d account for \$84 million in
to the AFL.

oved stronger. In 1968 the
ing off railroad boxcars in
a third what it had been; in

growers were facing the
ertain business. The grape
with bankruptcies. The 1969
pressed prices, the 1970 crop
ers were paying 9 and 10 per
start their crops.

men when a few growers in
tracts. Their grapes were
in the UFW label, a symbol of
and were exempted from

d after the May 1970 harvest
re receiving 25 cents to one
than the boycotted grapes.

was quick to respond. In late
WOC lawyer in Delano, and
ing signed a contract. Within
Delano growers contracted
grape strike was over.

story. As the Delano grape
UFW contracts, the lettuce
were next on the list. They
allowing the Teamsters to
workers.

Chavez struck the lettuce
day 6,000 workers walked off
as drastic, and immediate.
Lettuce shipped out of Salinas
to as low as 35. The wholesale
ne areas soared from \$1.75 a
rowers signed new contracts.

wer out for a fight. They
to end the strike, claiming
s of a dispute between the
FWOC. The judge in Santa
was insufficient evidence
d majority support of the
Teamsters drew back on the
em over to the UFW. The
n't satisfied, and three weeks



later a new judge in Salinas, ruling on virtually the
same evidence, issued an injunction against UFW
strike activity in his area.

Chavez boycotted. But as it was Chavez' most
prominent foe in the valley was Bud Antle, In-
corporated. It had been a corporation almost unique
in the area, one unionized since 1961. But the union
contract was a 'sweetheart' arrangement with the
Teamsters—the workers were not consulted prior to
its enactment. Most of the workmen received no
representation whatever. Only permanent em-
ployees, about a tenth of the work force, were
covered. And it was the migrants of course who
most needed coverage. In 1963 the Teamsters
loaned Antle \$1 million. The vice president for
transportation said that by the end of the decade the
corporation had switched all its freight from rail cars
to 240 trailers.

The boycott landed Chavez in jail, for the first
time in his career. Despite court orders he refused
to call the boycott off. He was put in jail for three
weeks just before Christmas, but the emotional
outcome was to do-in the growers. A vigil was set up
at the Salinas jail; the outsiders, including Coretta
King and Ethel Kennedy, returned to the valley.
Chavez was released, only to be greeted by a
Teamster boycott against loading UFW-picked
crops.

Chavez appealed his case to higher court, and
with the intervention of the Roman Catholic bishops
committee mediating the Teamsters reached a
jurisdictional agreement. The Teamsters would
pull out of the fields leaving farm labour to the
UFWOC. The Teamsters would remain in control of
the sheds, and in the transporting and processing of
the crops.

Farm workers for the first time were beginning to
believe the words of the late Walter Reuther who
had spoken to striking Delano grape farmers in
December, 1965. "There is no power in the world
like the power of free men working together in a just
cause."

The coffin rested on the flat bed of an old Dodge
truck. On each side of the bearers sat, hanging their
legs over. And Jim rode hanging his feet over the
rear. The motor throbbed and coughed, Albert
Johnson drove out of the park and stopped in the
road until a line formed, about eight men to a file.
Then he dropped into low gear and moved slowly
along the road, and the long stream of men shuffled
after him. The hundred guards stood in the camp
and watched the parade move away.

The years after the contract signing were years of
forgetting. Workers estranged themselves from the
other farm workers, it was not uncommon to hear
one worker tell that he had little in common with his
farm working brother-in-law. "He's in alfalfa, I'm
in grapes."

The media forgot. John Gregory Dunne prefaced
the second edition of his book 'Delano' with words of
regret.

"We have become a nation of ten-minute
celebrities, pandering to the cultural nymphomania
of the media. People, issues, and causes hit the
charts like rock groups, and with approximately as
much staying power. For all the wrong reasons,
Chavez had all the credentials—mysticism, non-
violence, the nobility of the soil—credentials that
explained less about him than they did about the
national lust for glamour and image and promise.
One could thus fete the grape workers on a Long
Island estate, as the rich and beautiful once did,
without a thought of the Suffolk County potato
workers only a few miles away living in conditions
as wretched as any picker's in California."

The new headlines are just starting to come. But
the idea of boycott and grape strikers have an ex-

traordinary remoteness to them. 'Chavez' and
'charisma' are words from the 1960's, and along
with the wide spread misapprehension that the war
is over, there is little or no talk of violence that has
hit the valley.

Yet the conditions of farmworkers in America
remain a real American social problem. In 1971 the
average annual per-family income of a migrant was
just over \$2,000. Last year 2.8 million farmworkers
worked an average of 88 days and earned \$1,160,
figures stated by the U.S. Department of
Agriculture. The hourly composite wage of farm-
workers in 1970 was \$1.42, about 42 per cent of the
average factory workers wage.

The contracts signed in 1970 allowed the UFW to
start a program of political and social improvement
for the farmworker. Five-man ranch committees,
elected by the workers, were established at each
farm under contract and growers had to deal face to
face with the farmworkers.

When Chavez went on strike in 1965 the base
hourly wage was \$1.20. There were no toilets for
workers in the fields, no rest periods, no ice water,
no health benefits, and no pension fund. Workers
had to accept the employers terms or they didn't
work.

The two contracts that were re-signed this year
have a base hourly wage of \$2.40. Fringe benefits
like the ones they were denied in 1965 have been
granted.

The most important break has been the manner of
recruitment for farm labour. Before the strike
ended growers used farm labour contractors or
brought in 50 workers to do the work of 20. Chavez
instituted a hiring hall where workers were given
jobs on the basis of seniority. Growers had to order
labour through the hiring hall where the worker
picked up his dispatch card. Without a dispatch
card he couldn't work. The hiring hall not only
tightened union control over labour, it also went a
long way towards stabilizing the labour force.

Yet the growers have gone over, en masse, to the
side of the Teamsters. They cite two reasons. They
claim that the local UFW officials were an-
tagonistic, spiteful and abrasive. Secondly they say
that the union was ineptly administered. Lionel
Steinberg, the biggest grower in the valley and one
of the two who recontacted with the UFW, has said
that if the union had administered its affairs better,
the grower's would have rushed to sign new con-
tracts.

Chavez has other ideas. "The problem is we
signed a damned contract and found that the
grower's couldn't live up to the damned thing. We
enforce our contracts. They know it. We came here
in December for re-negotiating sessions and they
were ready to stab us in the back. They'd come up to
me and say "Cesar, I have this little problem: I've
got a foreman whose brother-in-law needs a job.
Can you help us out?" I told them no, the seniority
system doesn't work that way. Or they'd say "It's
only a minor thing but do we have to have all those
toilets out of the fields?" The little things we didn't
give in on. If we sign a contract we have to live up to
it. They tried to fire union men without cause and
we said "Shit no."

"We have over 500 grievances that were never
acted upon; that's the problem. The growers
didn't want to handle any grievances. They just
signed the contracts to get away from the
boycott. They no more wanted those contracts
than the man in the moon."

The Teamsters claimed that more than 85 per
cent grape production booty, after stating that 4,000
farmworkers had signed petitions requesting their
representation. No elections were held. During the

by Greg Rothwell

period the signatures were supposedly taken it was
found by a poll conducted by 25 clergy and a
congressman that of 953 Coachella farm workers,
795 preferred UFW over the Teamsters. At the time
there were between 1,000 and 2,000 workers in the
valley for pruning and thinning. The harvest that
would require the additional 3,000 to 4,000 was still
seven weeks away.

The Teamster contract has a base hourly wage of
\$2.30, a ten-cent-an-hour employer contribution to
the pension fund, employer funded unemployment
compensation and a health and welfare plan. The
UFW contract has a base wage of \$2.40 an hour with
higher wages for irrigators and tractor drivers, a
smaller pension contribution and similar com-
pensation and health plans.

The two unions differ on their attitude towards the
use of pesticides. According to the Teamster con-
tract, "The company agrees to strictly comply with
all applicable federal and state laws, rules and
regulations promulgated for the health and safety
of the employees." This would seem a reasonable
approach, except when it is noted that under
current government sanctions, unchanged since the
1966 investigation, several hundred farmworkers
are susceptible to poisoning each year.

The UFW union limits the extent of pesticide use
and has established a health and safety committee
at each ranch to deal with the problem. Chemicals
such as DDT, DDD and 2,4-D are banned outright,
and more lethal chemicals are used only under
carefully prescribed rules.

The Delano contracts expired on July 29. The
growers declared that they could no longer tolerate
union hiring halls and pesticide clauses, and
refused to re-negotiate. The UFW called a strike.

The early weeks of the strike were marked by
some 2,500 arrests of pickets, there were regular
outbreaks of violence.

Once again the outsiders returned. Father John
Bank of Youngstown, Ohio sat in a Delano
restaurant with reporter William Wong of the "Wall
Street Journal". The priest was without his cloth. A
group of Teamster strike-breakers entered, and
recognizing Bank as a UFW supporter began
taunting him. Bank remarked that they would be
well-cast in a grade-B movie, whereupon a 6'4", 300
pounder smashed the priest in the face, breaking
the priest's nose.

Juan de la Cruz, a 60-year-old veteran of the
union, was shot while manning a picket line at the
Guimarra vineyards in Arvin.

He was gunned down from a pickup truck which
had pulled up to the picket line. His was the second
death that has occurred since the greater violence
renewed in July.

Folk singer Joan Baez stood on a makeshift
platform as banner waving, slogan shouting
workers joined her in "Nuestros Venceremos" (We
Shall Overcome).

By late August more than 4,200 persons had been
arrested in the San Joaquin Valley. On August 21
the Teamsters announced in Washington that
agreements which their representatives had signed
with grape growers the previous 12 days, the 30
contracts in Delano, were invalid.

But the strike is not over. The April contracts still
have not been renegotiated, and the AFL-CIO had
pledged support of their member union. Grapes are
once again being boycotted.

Once more people are decorating walls in the
valley with the words of Emiliano Zapata, a motto
that was as much a part of the 1960's fight as
"Huelga."—"Es mejor morir de pie que vivir de
rodillas."—"Better to die standing than live on your
knees."

As the United Farm Workers Union is fighting
now for their existence the people are once more
listening to words much like those of Walter
Reuther, only these were spoken by Chavez at the
funeral of Juan de la Cruz.

"They have worked hard to keep us in our place.
They will spend millions more to destroy our union.
But we do not have to make ourselves small by
hating and fearing them in return. There is enough
love and goodwill in our movement to give energy to
our struggle and still have plenty left over to break
down and change the climate of hate and fear
around us."

Young tired of living in past

by Ron Stanatiss

Concerts at Sir Wilfred Laurier are notorious for being crowded and the tradition continued recently. A crowd of over 1500, many with their view blocked by amplifiers packed the theatre auditorium to see Neil Young in concert. Tickets were restricted to students with I.D. cards. This was at the request of Young himself.

The crowd was greatly surprised when True North recording artist Murray McLauchlan started the music with a warm 45 minute set. His appearance had been a surprise until show time and the crowd warmly welcomed him.

Among the songs McLauchlan played were his current single as well as his past hit "The Farmers Song". McLauchlan earned a standing ovation and came back for an encore. This is a rather remarkable fact as most warm up acts are usually treated rudely by the audience.

After a brief wait Neil Young came on stage with his four man back up band. What followed was a two hour show of mostly new material much of it from his latest album "Time Fades Away" (which is a mediocre album to say the least).

Young seemed very confident on stage and easily won the crowd over with his relaxed stage attitude. At times he was almost too relaxed and took too much time between his songs. His laxness could be explained by two reasons. The first could be that he was very tired (this seems highly unlikely as

the Waterloo concert was only one of three he was doing in Ontario before embarking on a tour of England. The second reason could be that he was very loaded (at one time he had difficulty strapping his guitar on).

Young introduced many of his songs with witty expressions and at times told little stories to the crowd. He was plagued by requests for his old hits and finally explained that he was tired of living in the past. The only old song Young played was "Helpless" from the Deja Vu album.

The highlight of his performance was when he sang only accompanying himself on acoustic guitar and harmonica. It was

during this segment which consisted of three songs that the introspective poet-songwriter part of the old Neil Young shone through.

Young also announced that Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young have recorded an album and will be going on tour in the future.

Young performed one selection "Tonights The Night" three times. The second encore performance of it lasted about 15 minutes and Young had the audience stamping their feet and clapping hands along with the song.

The concert was disappointing in the aspect that Young seems to have changed his style from a sensitive folk style to a more commercially acceptable style.



Neil Young in concert at Wilfrid Laurier University on Oct. 29. Young sang the new songs from his latest album 'Time Fades Away'.

C.E.C. Conference hosted by Kitchener

This week will see Kitchener's Holiday Inn overrun by over 200 delegates from close to 100 Canadian Colleges and Universities for the fifth annual Canadian Entertainment Conference.

The event is sponsored by the University of Waterloo Federation of Students and deals with the hiring, promotion and management of entertainment events on campus.

Although the main topic to be discussed will be music, subjects such as the operation of campus co-ops, live theatre productions and film programs will also be

discussed.

Representatives from talent agencies, recording companies, film companies and other areas of the entertainment field will also be present to air their views on todays entertainment.

The main attraction of the conference will be the music itself. About 40 acts have been lined up and most of these will be Canadian. The music will range from folk to heavy rock with such artists as Valdy, John Allen Cameron, Gary and Dave (who currently have a single "Could You Ever Love Me Again" in the

top 40) James Leroy, Christopher Kearney, Lawrence Hud, Tony Kosinec and local bands such as Copper Penny and Spot Farm performing. Several acts from the U.S. and Britain will also be represented.

The music starts at eight p.m. every night and eight to ten acts

will be presented with each group being allowed 30 minutes to perform. The concerts will be open to the public but only 50-100 persons can be accommodated. The conference ends tomorrow night.

\$65 for Who

The Who probably the most innovative group the rock world has ever seen will be appearing at the Montreal Forum December 3rd.

The Underground Railway is sponsoring a trip to see the Who. Included in the trip will be a night's accommodation at one of Montreal's finest hotels, the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, and excellent seats at the concert.

The trip will be by train and will start off Saturday December 2nd. The train will arrive in Montreal in the late afternoon and Saturday night can be spent at one of the many night spots of Montreal. Further information about the trip will be posted throughout the college within the coming weeks.

Tickets for the trip can be obtained from the activities office at the cost of \$65.

AOSC

It's coming. A chance of a lifetime. Could you pass up Niagara/Amsterdam return Dec. 17th-Jan. 4th for \$209? If not, contact us. AOSC, 44 St. George Street, Toronto 5, Ont.

100 years ago it took 12 men, 14 mules, and 16 weeks to visit Grammie for Christmas in Vancouver. But you can visit Grammie for \$139. Fly on Dec. 17, back Jan. 5; or for \$149, Dec. 22-Jan. 5. Mules extra! Contact AOSC, 44 St. George Street, Toronto 5, Ont.

Remember those sun drenched lazy summer days? Put back a little sun in your life, fly to Acapulco. From \$239. Get your food, fun, and sun for 8 days, leaving every Friday until Reading week-April 12th. Contact AOSC, 44 St. George Street, Toronto 5, Ontario.

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!

Graduates granted \$3 million

A new Ontario Graduate Scholarship Program in 1974-75 will assist one thousand students of outstanding academic ability to pursue graduate studies at Ontario universities.

The \$3 million program was announced by Minister of Colleges and Universities, Jack McNie.

The scholarships will provide \$800 a term plus graduate tuition and related fees for either two or three consecutive terms. Students must apply by December 1, 1973 to be considered for scholarships commencing in May or September, 1974 or January, 1975.

Ten students will be nominated for scholarships by each of Ontario's 15 provincially assisted universities. These scholars will take graduate studies at the university which nominates them.

The other 650 scholars will be nominated by a seven-member selection board appointed by the Minister of Colleges and Universities and made up of senior faculty members from Ontario universities. The scholars selected by the board will be able to pursue their graduate studies at any of the provincially supported universities in Ontario and will be able to

transfer from one Ontario university to another during the tenure of their award.

The new program replaces the Ontario Graduate Fellowship Program and is different from the fellowship program in several significant ways.

Under the new program, scholarships may be awarded for graduate studies in all disciplines except theology. Graduate studies in medicine, dentistry, education, home economics, social work, journalism and public and business administration were excluded under the previous fellowship program.

The maximum award under the fellowship program was \$2,250 for three terms. Under the Ontario Graduate Scholarship Program the maximum award, for three terms is approximately \$3,500. Allowance for part-time teaching or research assistantships is also more generous under the new program.

The Ontario Graduate Scholarship Program is intended primarily for Canadian citizens. Preference will be given to Ontario residents.

Students waste chance

by Annie

The Athletic and Recreation Program at Conestoga is student orientated and is meant to serve the majority of the students at the college. Many athletic functions have been cancelled because there are either no instructors or supervisors or not enough student participation.

At present the Athletic Committee has organized badminton, floor hockey, indoor soccer and volleyball at Laurel Collegiate in Waterloo every Tuesday at 8 p.m. Basketball teams have been organized and games have started.

Hockey, for boys and girls, has been successful so far. Instructors are needed for yoga, karate, judo, fitness and scuba diving. Arts and Crafts will be started if there are enough interested people. Swimming will start in January. Broomball will start in January if the pond is still frozen and boxing can begin anytime.

Curling and skiing will be arranged for those interested on a regular basis.

If you are interested in participating in any of the above activities see Norm Lewsey in the Leisure Education Office.

Condors croak & crash

by Rod McDonald

Conestoga Condors hockey team ran their record to 1-1 last week with a win over Durham College of Oshawa and a defeat at the hands of defending OCAA champions St. Clair College of Windsor.

Goalender Mike Bunker turned in a first star performance in Oshawa as he turned away 53 Durham shots in the 4-2 win. Brian Haig, Dennis Westman, Glenn Miller and Paul Brubacher scored for the Condors. Brubacher also turned in a fine display of penalty

killing, to earn second star honours.

In the home opening loss Nick Natyshak paced St. Clair with three goals. Single markers went to Dan Sawchuck, Jim Ryall, John Moore and Gary De Lachetriere. Brian Haig tallied twice and Paul Brubacher once for the Condors to make the final score 7-3 St. Clair.

On Nov. 9 the Fanshawe Falcons defeated the Condors, 9-4. The Condor coach was kicked out of the game.

Non-commercial collage: it's a Wired World

by Ken Dickson

The wall of commercial programming that covers the entire radio dial will soon be fractured. The Canadian Radio-Television Commission has scored the FM band at 98.7, for Wired World, CKWR.

Just imagine, people with something important to communicate getting time on the air; programs produced by people (anyone, even you!) who don't have to kiss the ass of a sponsor. In fact, there will be no commercial messages on CKWR. You won't have to listen to some goof drilling you with the virtues of Marvelous Manfred's Margithon.

Non-professionals aren't as slick as professionals, true, but their programs are bound to have more life, more vitality. After all, they're not doing it for the money.

It's not "a job", it's an opportunity to create, to play, to talk, to listen.

Take part in the Grand Experiment! Whatever your interest you can get on the air and do a program for minds in the same space. People at 1342 King East will gladly show you how to operate the equipment.

What's that? You say you'd rather take a piece of fresh wood into your hands, shape it, smell the sawdust, fit the pieces together, smash nails in to hold it together, then sit back and have a beer with friends?

Terrific! Wired World can use your help. Maybe the (ugh) smell of burning solder turns you on? Someone at Wired World speaks your language.

Wired World is your radio station. Take the opportunity. Call them. The number is 579-1150.

Birth Control Centre

We provide birth control information, do abortion referrals, and answer any questions on sexuality (if we possibly can). The centre is open between the hours of 10:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. from Monday to Friday. It is also open Tuesday and Wednesday evenings from 7-10 p.m. Our phone number is 884-9620 ext. 3446 and we can be found in Room 206 of the Campus Centre at the university of Waterloo campus.

RADIO CONESTOGA PRESENTS.....

The GREAT W.C. Fields Film Festival

BEST FEATURE-LENGTH MOVIES

NOV.12

THE BANK DICK
POPPY

NOV.19

MY LITTLE CHICKADEE
TWO SHORTS

NOV.26

TILLIE AND GUS
YOU'RE TELLING ME

DEC.3

MISSISSIPPI
NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK

STARTS

8:P.M. RM. A43

TICKETS

STUDENTS 1.25

NON STUDENTS 1.50

SPECIAL RATE 9 MOVIES 4.00

AVAILABLE AT...

RADIO CONESTOGA TICKET OFFICE

CONESTOGA COLLEGE ACTIVITIES OFFICE

WATERLOO UNIV ACTIVITIES OFFICE

WILFRED LAURIER UNIV ACTIVITIES OFFICE

*In your own way.
In your own time.
On your own terms.
You'll take to the
taste of Player's Filter.*



A taste you can call your own.

Not only best maple syrup, but best recording studio

Elmira is probably best known for its maple syrup festival and its peacefulness. Most days pass quietly and its not unusual to see horse and buggies driven by old order Mennonites.

Its a unlikely place to find a \$250,000 modern recording studio but nestled in the city's centre is one of Canada's most modern recording studios.

The studio located on Dunke Street was built by the Mercey Brothers who are one of Canada's best country groups.

"The studio was first built as a

place to practise and as a base for our publishing company. It was to serve as a business office. Formerly it was an old machine shop but we slowly turned it into a studio," said Lloyd Mercey.

The studio was originally going to be only four track but the idea mushroomed into 8 track and finally 16 track units.

Lloyd said that there isn't really a trend of artists building their own studios in Canada. Some artists in the U.S. are building their own. The Mercey Brothers are the only Canadian group to have their own studio.

"Having your own studio helps the artist to achieve a better recording because the group is never rushed and you won't release a song when it isn't satisfactory whereas if you are renting the studio you are constantly rushed because you are paying over \$100 an hour. Having your own studio makes the atmosphere more relaxed and consequently the music is better."

Lloyd added that the Canadian Radio and Television Commission compulsory Canadian content ruling has helped Canadian music tremendously since studios are

recording more than ever.

Mercey said that the Canadian music industry is backward when compared with the U.S. but it is gradually coming into its own with more Canadian groups such as Lighthouse, Edward Bear and Anne Murray becoming successful. He added that for a Canadian to get his record on a big label was near impossible in the past. This is no longer the case however, because trends have reversed. Radio is actually searching for Canadian talent whereas before they weren't.

The studio is staffed by Ernie Lyons a highly regarded engineer formerly of Sound Canada and The Mercey Brothers' young brother Paul. The studio is equipped with a Neeve console (one of the few in North America) and an MCI 16 track recorder.

The Mercey Brothers will be taping their own sessions at the new studio as well as producing for other artists. A recording session costs \$85 an hour which is considerably less than most studios charge. The studio can also accommodate up to 18 musicians. Copper Penny, Yukon and Spot Farm have already recorded demos at the new studio.

The studio has also been used in laying down tracks for the Mercey Brothers' appearances on televisions' "George Hamilton IV" show.

The Mercey Brothers are proud and optimistic of their new studio.

The future of the Canadian music scene lies in studios like the Mercey Brothers' and the artists that record in them. Inevitably the music that they make will shape all of our lives.

CLAUDE DESROCHES



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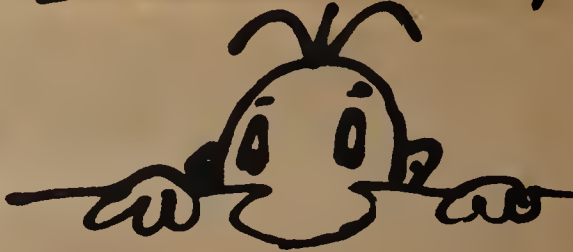
FOR PRESENT

AND FUTURE STUDENTS

AT CONESTOGA



DON'T BE SHY



VOTE FOR ANNIE

PETER KENT

IS

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AND

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ANYTHING

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